LM359 Dual, High Speed, Programmable, Current Mode (Norton) Amplifiers

General Description

The LM359 consists of two current differencing (Norton) input amplifiers. Design emphasis has been placed on obtaining high frequency performance and providing user programmable amplifier operating characteristics. Each amplifier is broadbanded to provide a high gain bandwidth product, fast slew rate and stable operation for an inverting closed loop gain of 10 or greater. Pins for additional external frequency compensation are provided. The amplifiers are designed to operate from a single supply and can accommodate input common-mode voltages greater than the supply.

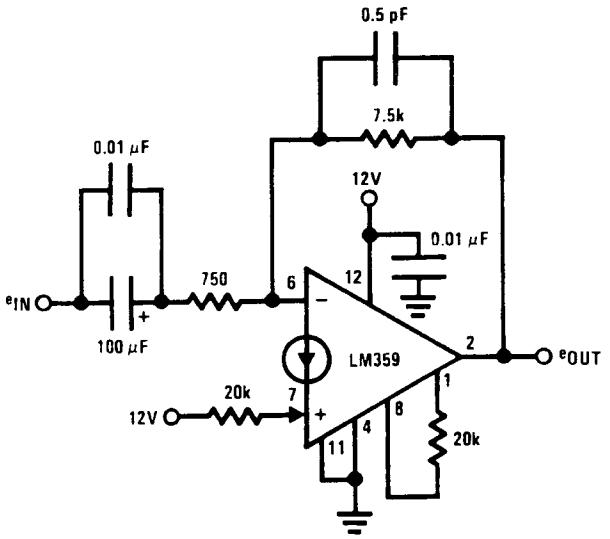
Applications

- General purpose video amplifiers
- High frequency, high Q active filters
- Photo-diode amplifiers
- Wide frequency range waveform generation circuits
- All LM3900 AC applications work to much higher frequencies

Features

- User programmable gain bandwidth product, slew rate, input bias current, output stage biasing current and total device power dissipation
- High gain bandwidth product (I_{SET} = 0.5 mA)
  400 MHz for A_V = 10 to 100
  30 MHz for A_V = 1
- High slew rate (I_{SET} = 0.5 mA)
  60 V/μs for A_V = 10 to 100
  30 V/μs for A_V = 1
- Current differencing inputs allow high common-mode input voltages
- Operates from a single 5V to 22V supply
- Large inverting amplifier output swing, 2 mV to V_{CC} − 2V
- Low spot noise, 6 nV/$\sqrt{Hz}$, for f > 1 kHz

Typical Application



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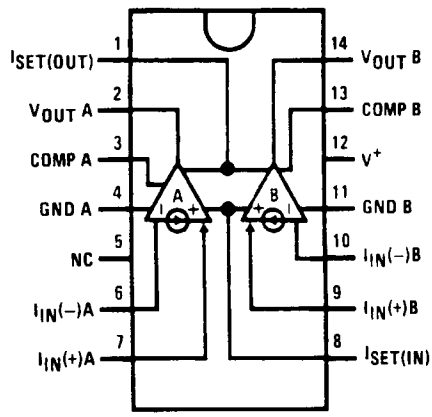
- A_V = 20 dB
- −3 dB bandwidth = 2.5 Hz to 25 MHz
- Differential phase error < 1° at 3.58 MHz
- Differential gain error < 0.5% at 3.58 MHz

Connection Diagram

Dual-In-Line Package



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Top View

Order Number LM359J, LM359M or LM359N
See NS Package Number J14A, M14A or N14A

Absolute Maximum Ratings

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.

Supply Voltage 22 V_{DC} or ±11 V_{DC}

Power Dissipation (Note 1)
- J Package 1W
- N Package 750 mW

Maximum T_J
- J Package +150°C
- N Package +125°C

Thermal Resistance

J Package

θ_{jA} 147°C/W still air
110°C/W with 400 linear feet/min air flow

N Package

θ_{jA} 100°C/W still air
75°C/W with 400 linear feet/min air flow

Input Currents, $I_{IN}(+)$ or $I_{IN}(-)$ 10 mA_{DC}

Set Currents, $I_{SET(IN)}$ or $I_{SET(OUT)}$ 2 mA_{DC}

Operating Temperature Range
- LM359 0°C to +70°C

Storage Temperature Range −65°C to +150°C

Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec.) 260°C

Soldering Information
- Dual-In-Line Package
  - Soldering (10 sec.) 260°C
- Small Outline Package
  - Vapor Phase (60 sec.) 215°C
  - Infrared (15 sec.) 220°C

See AN-450 "Surface Mounting Methods and Their Effect on Product Reliability" for other methods of soldering surface mount devices.

ESD rating to be determined.

Electrical Characteristics $I_{SET(IN)} = I_{SET(OUT)} = 0.5$ mA, $V_{supply} = 12V$, $T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise noted

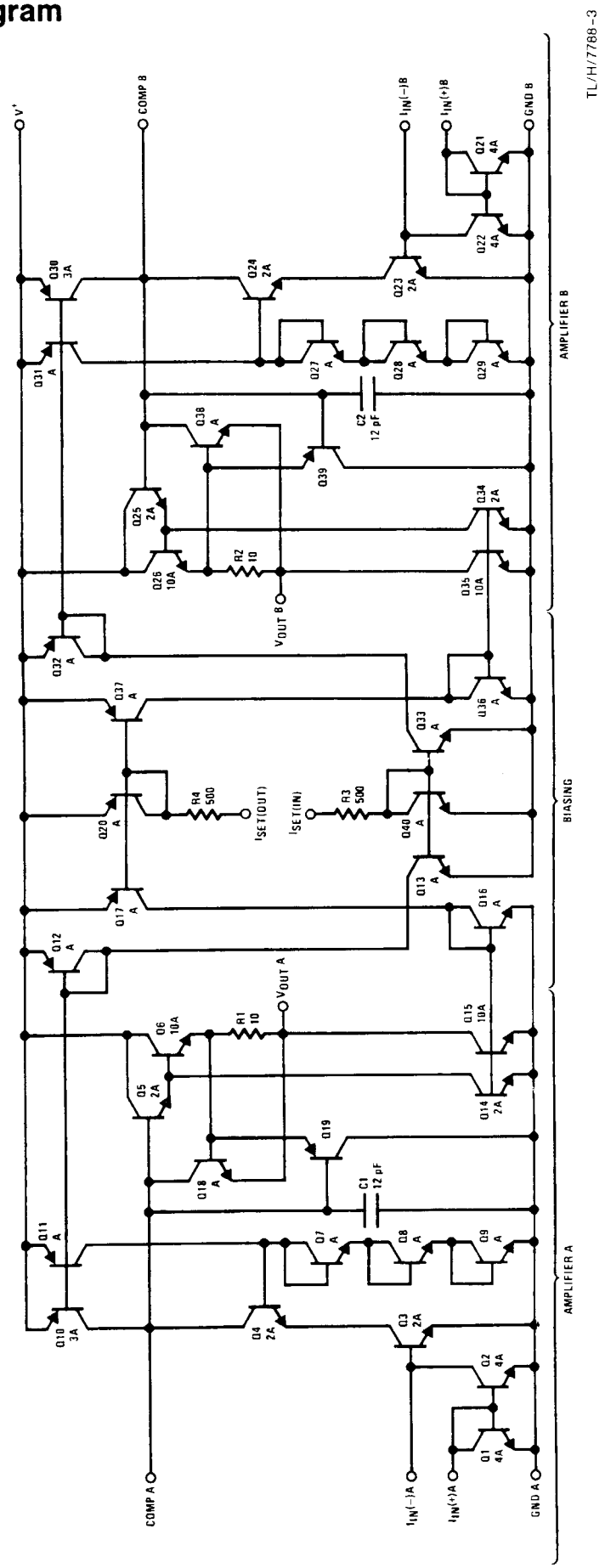
Parameter	Conditions	LM359			Units
		Min	Typ	Max	
Open Loop Voltage Gain	$V_{supply} = 12V$, $R_L = 1k$, f = 100 Hz $T_A = 125°C$	62	72 68		dB dB
Bandwidth Unity Gain	$R_{IN} = 1\ k\Omega$, $C_{comp} = 10$ pF	15	30		MHz
Gain Bandwidth Product Gain of 10 to 100	$R_{IN} = 50\Omega$ to 200Ω	200	400		MHz
Slew Rate Unity Gain Gain of 10 to 100	 $R_{IN} = 1\ k\Omega$, $C_{comp} = 10$ pF $R_{IN} < 200\Omega$		 30 60		 V/μs V/μs
Amplifier to Amplifier Coupling	f = 100 Hz to 100 kHz, $R_L = 1k$		−80		dB
Mirror Gain (Note 2)	at 2 mA $I_{IN}(+)$, $I_{SET} = 5\ \mu A$, $T_A = 25°C$ at 0.2 mA $I_{IN}(+)$, $I_{SET} = 5\ \mu A$ Over Temp. at 20 μA $I_{IN}(+)$, $I_{SET} = 5\ \mu A$ Over Temp.	0.9 0.9 0.9	1.0 1.0 1.0	1.1 1.1 1.1	μA/μA μA/μA μA/μA
ΔMirror Gain (Note 2)	at 20 μA to 0.2 mA $I_{IN}(+)$ Over Temp, $I_{SET} = 5\ \mu A$		3	5	%
Input Bias Current	Inverting Input, $T_A = 25°C$ Over Temp.		8	15 30	μA μA
Input Resistance (βre)	Inverting Input		2.5		kΩ
Output Resistance	$I_{OUT} = 15$ mA rms, f = 1 MHz		3.5		Ω
Output Voltage Swing V_{OUT} High V_{OUT} Low	$R_L = 600\Omega$ $I_{IN}(-)$ and $I_{IN}(+)$ Grounded $I_{IN}(-) = 100\ \mu A$, $I_{IN}(+) = 0$	 9.5	 10.3 2	 50	 V mV
Output Currents Source Sink (Linear Region) Sink (Overdriven)	 $I_{IN}(-)$ and $I_{IN}(+)$ Grounded, $R_L = 100\Omega$ $V_{comp} - 0.5V = V_{OUT} = 1V$, $I_{IN}(+) = 0$ $I_{IN}(-) = 100\ \mu A$, $I_{IN}(+) = 0$, V_{OUT} Force = 1V	 16 1.5	 40 4.7 3	 	 mA mA mA
Supply Current	Non-Inverting Input Grounded, $R_L = \infty$		18.5	22	mA
Power Supply Rejection (Note 3)	f = 120 Hz, $I_{IN}(+)$ Grounded	40	50		dB

Note 1: See Maximum Power Dissipation graph.

Note 2: Mirror gain is the current gain of the current mirror which is used as the non-inverting input. $\left(A_I = \frac{I_{IN}(-)}{I_{IN}(+)}\right)$ ΔMirror Gain is the % change in A_I for two different mirror currents at any given temperature.

Note 3: See Supply Rejection graphs.

Schematic Diagram



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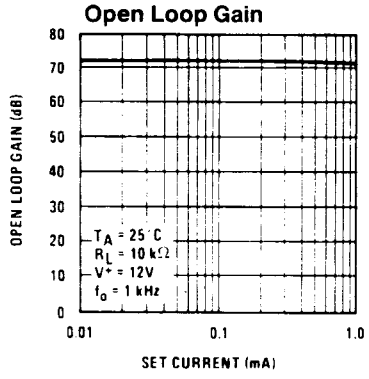
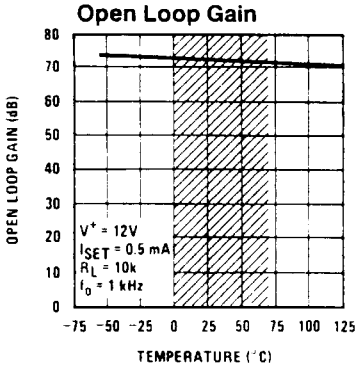
Typical Performance Characteristics

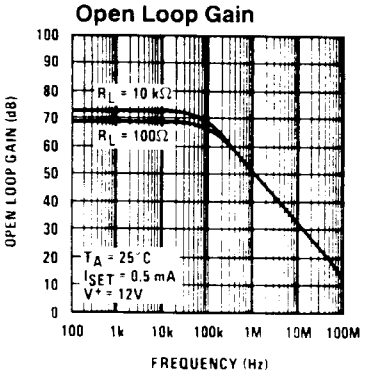
Open Loop Gain



Open Loop Gain

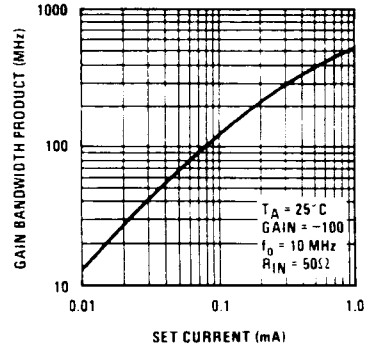


Open Loop Gain

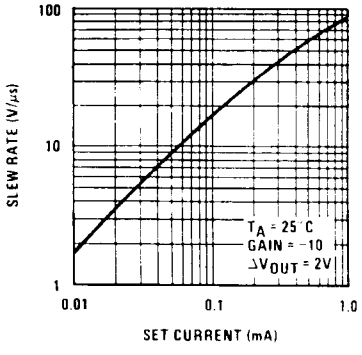


Note: Shaded area refers to LM359

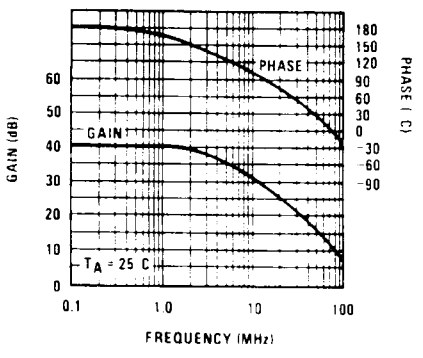
Gain Bandwidth Product



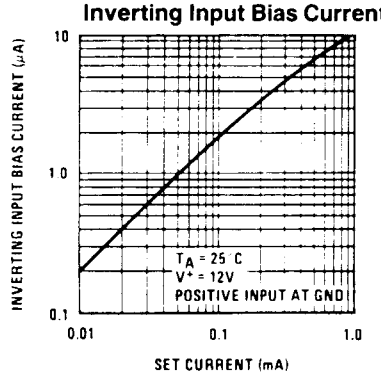
Slew Rate



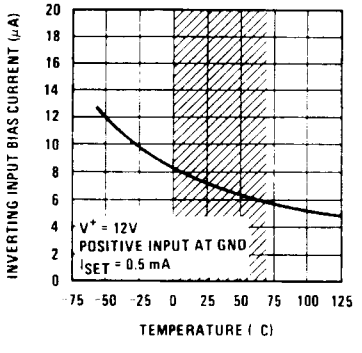
Gain and Phase Feedback Gain = −100



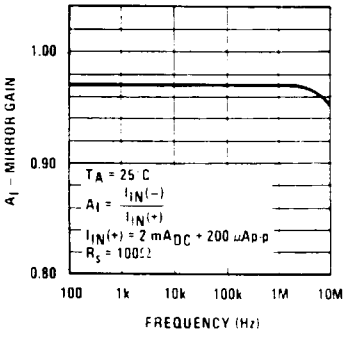
Inverting Input Bias Current



Inverting Input Bias Current

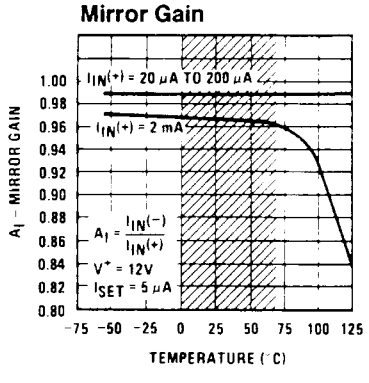


Mirror Gain

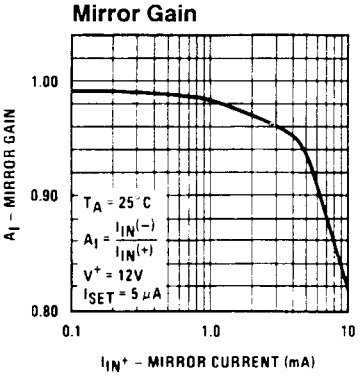


Note: Shaded area refers to LM359

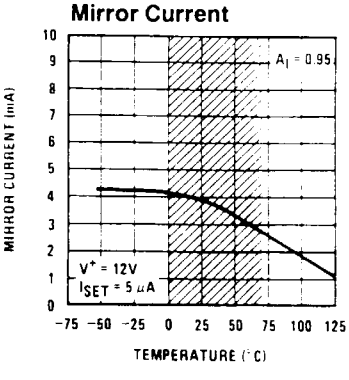
Mirror Gain



Mirror Gain



Mirror Current



Note: Shaded area refers to LM359

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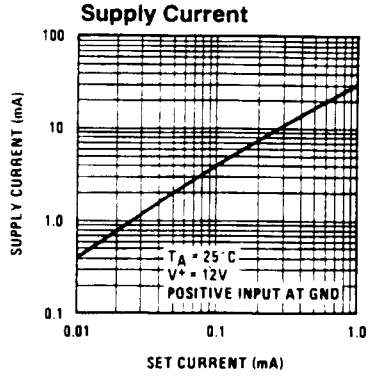
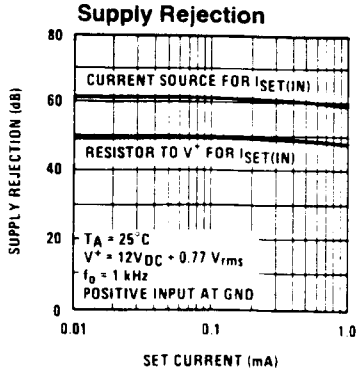
Note: Shaded area refers to LM359

Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

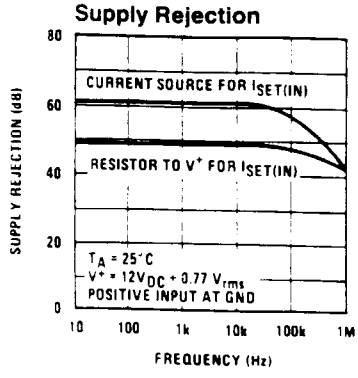
Supply Current



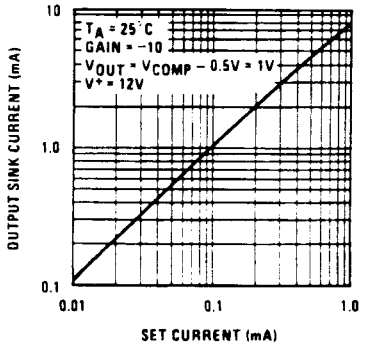
Supply Rejection



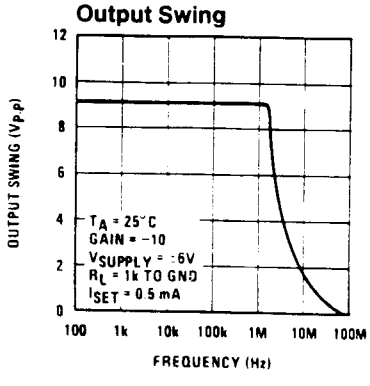
Supply Rejection



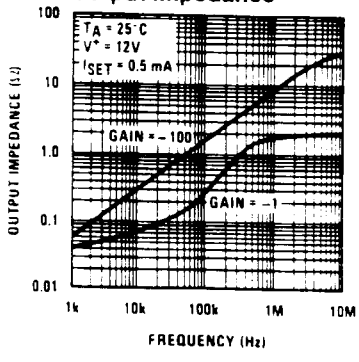
Output Sink Current



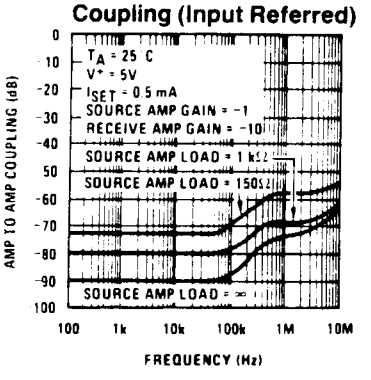
Output Swing



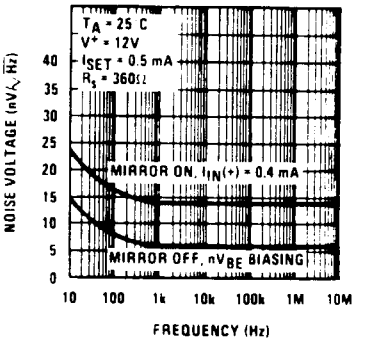
Output Impedance



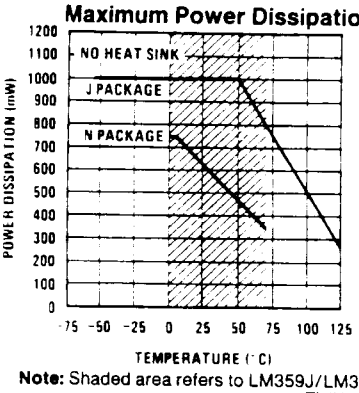
Amplifier to Amplifier Coupling (Input Referred)



Noise Voltage



Maximum Power Dissipation



Note: Shaded area refers to LM359J/LM359N

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Application Hints

The LM359 consists of two wide bandwidth, decompensated current differencing (Norton) amplifiers. Although similar in operation to the original LM3900, design emphasis for these amplifiers has been placed on obtaining much higher frequency performance as illustrated in *Figure 1*.

This significant improvement in frequency response is the result of using a common-emitter/common-base (cascode) gain stage which is typical in many discrete and integrated video and RF circuit designs. Another versatile aspect of these amplifiers is the ability to externally program many internal amplifier parameters to suit the requirements of a wide variety of applications in which this type of amplifier can be used.

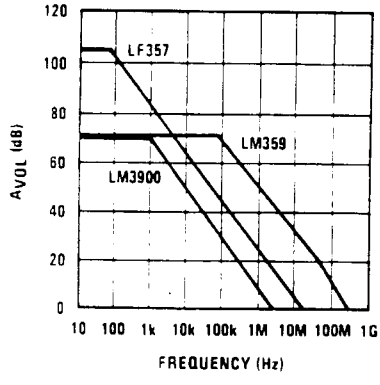

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FIGURE 1